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Caschau in Hungary, Octob. 25.

GEneral *Cobs* is at preſent poſted with the Troops under his command near *Zatmar*, where he expects General *Smidt* and General *Ragotſi* to join him, in order to the giving the Malecontents Battel; they together with the *Poles* are encamped near *Silegy* upon the *Turkiſh* Territories, being reckoned to be about 15000 ſtrong. They have burnt about 20 Villages belonging to the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Ragotski*. Nine of the Rebels, who were taken Priſoners, were empaled on the 22 inſtant at *Landcee*, and we are told that they have in like manner treated ſome Imperial Officers they took.

Naples, Nov. 2. This week arrived here two Tartanes from *Palermo*, and brought 85 *French* Deſerters, who have Money and Paſsports given them, and are ſent to *Rome*. The Privateers of *Zealand*, which Cruiſe on theſe Coaſts, have taken a Corſair of *Tunis* very richly laden, and have carried her to *Trapani*. There has of late paſſed very little of moment in *Sicily*, neither ſide ſeeming in a condition to make any conſiderable attempt upon the other.

Rome, Nov. 6. The Pope continues highly diſſatisfied with the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, whom he will not admit to Audience, or hear of any affairs relating to that Crown. On the other ſide the Ambaſſador ſeems very unconcerned at the Popes diſpleaſure, and declares that the King his Maſter will not ſuffer the Affront that has been put upon him in his Miniſter here, and that he will expect ample reparation. What the iſſue will be, time muſt ſhew.

Genoua, Nov. 10. Here are not arrived any ſhips this week, which makes us very barren of News. The States Gallies are returned from *Corſica*.

Vienna, Nov. 14. This day their Imperial Majeſties go from hence to *Neuhourg*, where they will Celebrate the Feaſt of *St. Leopold*. The *Turkiſh* Chiaus that is here, preſſes very inſtantly to have ſatisfaction in certain matters he comes to complain of, but particularly in what concerns the perſons belonging to the Baſſa of *Newhauſel*, who were taken Priſoners by the Imperial Huſſars. In *Hungary* matters go not to our mind, the Malecontents growing every day more conſiderable. From *Caſchau* we have advice, that Colonel *Poyger* being abroad with a ſtrong Party, hapned to meet with 30 Wagons laden with Wine, which the *Hungarians* had taken from the *Imperialiſts*, which having defeated the ſmall Convoy that was with them, he retook; but in his return home, the ſaid Colonel being ſet upon by a Party of 2000 of the Enemy, he with 200 of his men were taken Priſoners, and greateſt part of the reſt killed upon the place. Great Cruelties begin to be exerciſed by both ſides, the *Imperialiſts* having put ſeveral Priſoners they had taken to death, accompanied with great torments to deter others from bearing Arms againſt their Prince, the *Hungarians* have reveuged the ſame, by uſing in like manner ſeveral Imperial Officers who fell into their hands, and we have this morning advice, that they had the laſt week empaled three Imperial Officers, who are very much lamented. The Letters add, that the Rebels ſeem as if they had a deſign to beſiege *Zatmar*.

Copenhagen, Nov. 20. Here has paſſed nothing of late worthy to be communicated. The News we had of the death of the King of *Sueden*, is ſufficiently found falſe, as are ſeveral other reports, which are ſent abroad concerning the poſture of affairs in *Sueden*. Here has been for ſome dayes an Envoy from the Czar of *Moſcovy*; he has not yet had Audience of the King, but in the mean time it is given out, that he comes to propoſe an offenſive and defenſive Alliance with this Crown, in order to the making War upon the *Suedes*, provided this King will become Guarand to the Czar, that while he is engaged in ſuch a War, the *Poles* ſhall not diſturb him; but this agrees not with the Advices we receive from *Moſco*, which ſay that the great Miniſters had finally reſolved to maintain the peace and good correſpondenc with the Crown of *Sueden*.

From the Camp before Stetin, *Nov.* 20. We advance ſtill, though but ſlowly. We are now preparing a Battery uppn the Half-Baſtion, which lies before the *Holy Ghoſt Gate*, and when that is finiſhed, we ſhall make the Retrenchments which the beſieged have made within, too hot for them. Yeſterday in the afternoon his Electoral Highneſs cauſed a Mine to be ſprung, which did good execution.

Hamburg, Nov. 23. We have ſeen a Letter from *Francfort* on the *Oder*, which ſayes, that they had News from *Stetin*, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* having on the 19 inſtant cauſed a Mine to be ſprung, and the ſame to be follow'd with an Attack, they were ſo warmly received, that the Beſiegers were repulſed with the loſs of 60 men.

Strasburgh, Nov. 19. We were not a little troubled, when we received yeſterday in the evening an account that *Friburg* was ſurrendred the 16 inſtant to the *French*, the Gariſon having Capitulated to march out with Arms, Bag and Baggage to *Rhinfelden*. The Duke of *Lorrain*, who had advanced as far as *Ettenheim*, in order to relieve the place, is now coming back this way; it is ſaid he will continue with his Troops for ſome ſhort time at leaſt in our Neighborhood, to cover *Offenburg*, and other places which lie now expoſed to the *French*.

Francfort, Nov. 20. We were very much ſurpriſed, when we were informed that the *French* had at this ſeaſon beſieged *Friburg*, the Capital of *Briſgow*; but our aſtoniſhment is yet greater, to underſtand that the place was ſurrendred the 16th, which was the ſixth day that the Mareſchal *de Crequi* ſet down before it. In juſtification of the Beſieged, it is ſaid that the Governour was neceſſitated, through want of Men, to quit the Suburbs, which the *French* having poſſeſſed themſelves of, and raiſed a Battery, they ſo battered the Town, that they could not reſiſt; beſides, it is ſaid that the *French* made their Attacks with the greateſt fury poſſible, not ſparing their Men, of whom they loſt a conſiderable number. The loſs of this place, will very much change the reſolutions that have been taken in relation

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